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He left Paris to travel from the Soviet Union only for a short period and
had no time to make any friends. He promised to maintain contact with
the Soviet Union and to keep him in touch with the situation there. The
Soviet Union was the only country that had not yet to fight and had already
achieved a victory in the war.

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1960. The first was a 1000 ft. deep hole, 100 ft. in diameter, drilled by the Canadian Borehole Drilling Company, using a diamond bit. The hole was cored to a depth of 1000 ft. and the core was sent to the University of Alberta for analysis. The second hole was a 1000 ft. deep hole, 100 ft. in diameter, drilled by the Canadian Borehole Drilling Company, using a diamond bit. The hole was cored to a depth of 1000 ft. and the core was sent to the University of Alberta for analysis.

He also had a strong aversion to all forms of violence as revolutionary, innovative, or creative. He did not want to involve in the "revolution" because of the violence, which he saw as always unnecessary. They remained all too strongly attached to a traditional society and regarded all too dangerous. This was particularly evident in his attitude to the *commune*.

and I am sure there is nothing really new on the literary front. A collection of poems by IVAN FRASER will be published in the next issue of the *Journal of Commonwealth Literature* and I had a good time reading them.

He is reported as the one trusted by authorities who have been in close contact with his close relatives.

1940. The 1940s were a time of innovation in film, and many of the most important films of the period were directed by young people, many very much

1. In addition to the "standardization" of many "classical" instruments, the new instruments will be designed to have an "international" character.

Re-direction of all contacts with the West through Moscow only, shortage of linguists among young intellectuals in Kiev (e.g. DRACH Ivan knows only fair German) and lack of proper qualifications of by majority of Ukrainian scholars seem to be the main factors to be overcome in order to facilitate the development of contacts between the Ukraine and France.

Among young Ukrainian scholars Subject praised very highly only Prof BILLETAINY A.O., NAKHODKIN, Yu.V., and CHICHERIN. In his opinion there were not many like them.

13. According to Subject little-controversial (from Soviet point of view) material gets through by mail to private addressees. In this respect the radio Paris much better off because practically all people listen to foreign broadcasts and ^{read} them widely.

14. Subject lives in Kiev in a dormitory occupying one room and sharing kitchen with others. He visits many people but prefers not to receive them at his dormitory. Most of his time he spends in libraries. His lectures of French are only for a specific group of students and teachers of French and not available for all students.

15. Subject took the following books from Source to be given to his friends in Kiev :

Paris by Sinyavsky

Paris by Lezhelivets

Paris by Lezhelivets

Paris by Andreyev

Documenty Sovetskogo Komunizma (Subject asked for this book himself)

Le Paris Rien by Kozinsky .

16. In Subject's opinion there is little demand for religious literature among the young mainly because of the lack of suitable one in

the intellectual sense. Philosophical and ideological material is not especially sought for but is read with interest when available. Many a literary treatise and other work are widely circulated in the form of Zakhidarske Perepylyky. As a rule they are of pocket size to be easily concealed.

13. Apart from books in Ukrainian received from Source Subject took with him also many French books he had bought in Paris.